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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

H'n. H'n. H'n.

Hotel-keepers, Hatters and Husbandmen supply themselves with Sawyer's Barber's Soap. Only thirty cents cake.

Country Merchants

Will find ball lines of bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints and other staple goods, at the lowest cash prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Extraction of Corns, &c.

Dr. Randall after a successful tour in Europe has returned to Pittsburgh, and can during this week, be consulted as heretofore at 96 Fifth street, over Avery's Tea Store. Corns, bunions, defective nails, all diseases of feet cured without cutting, pain or bleeding. Thousands of testimonials can be seen from all parts of the world; many from some of the first men of Pittsburgh are evidently, allow a year after the operation, in proof of its efficacy. Office hours from 12 M. to 4 P. M.

Musical Boxes.

We have just received another invoice. Some very fine ones, accompanied with drum and bells. Donath & Co., 56 Fifth street.

Hasheesh Candy.

B. F. Vandervort corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets, is prepared to supply the genuine Sylvan Orient Hasheesh Candy, at either wholesale or retail.

Sewing Machines.

Two heavy manufacturing and two family machines of a good manufacture, for sale cheap at Wheeler & Wilson's agency, No. 27 Fifth street.

Fine Shirting Muslins

35c. Extra quality 4-4 muslin, 31c., at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 92 cents each. Warranted satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Wanted.

Two intelligent, accomplished young men, of prepossessing appearance and perfect health, (occasioned by the use of Dr. Loback's Stomach Bitters,) desire to secure a home with a wealthy family (with young ladies society preferred) where their society would be considered an equivalent for board, &c. Address F. F. V.

Cheap.

All the best makes of Prints in the newest styles, 35c., at Barker & Co.'s; also, other styles as low as 25c., at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Ladies' Furs.

Great bargains in ladies' furs are now being offered at the extensive and popular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 140, Wood street. Our stock is the largest and finest in the city, consisting in part of full sets of Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, German fitch, Siberian squirrel, water mink, in capes, cuffs, berthas, muffs, &c., ladies fur boots, ladies' hunting caps, gents' fur caps, collars and gloves. Gents' youths, and children's hats and caps of all the new styles. All of which will be sold at a great reduction, in order to close out our stock.

A $300 Set of Teeth.

McKeesport, February 4th, 1866.—This is to certify that during the last ten years I have spent over three hundred dollars in trying to obtain for my wife a satisfactory set of teeth, and that during that time she has had ten sets made, all of which proved to be more worthless. At last, at the solicitation of some of her friends, she was induced to visit Dr. Spencer, proprietor of the steam Dental Rooms, No. 34 Penn street, who succeeded, in six (6) hours' time, in adapting to her mouth a set of teeth that to-day, if she could get no more like them, she would not take a good farm for them. James Mehaffey.

Laughing Gas! From fifty daily patients who visit my offices daily who will certify that their teeth were extracted without the least pain. No charge of one dollar for the gas. Remember, I am at my offices always to extract the teeth gratis in all cases where artificial teeth are ordered. Beautiful sets of teeth for only $10, and an assortment of ten thousand dollars for our patients to select from. N. B. I have engaged the services of Dr. Ralph Lee, a gentleman who has had three years' experience in administering the gas, who will be in attendance. Remember the number, 234, and that I have three large and well-lighted rooms always in attendance. Also, a lady to receive and wait on ladies and children. No. 234 Penn. No. 234 Penn.

The Daily Commercial

IF "A Woman" will send us her name, her communication shall appear.

COME AGAIN.—Rumors of Cabinet changes, like gaseous wells for a time suspended, have begun to flow again. This time, the "show," they say in the oil regions, is in the following: Hint to the Philadelphia *Ledger*: There is now no doubt but what important changes in the Cabinet are near at hand. The President is determined to have harmony of action in the Cabinet if he cannot have it in conjunction with Congress, and you may, therefore, look for an unseating of two, if not three, of the present members at an early day.

"WHICH."—This provincialism has got as far as Colorado. A letter from that interesting region says:—"In a street discussion a lounger was defending us orders of speech, and criticising phrases, 'we uns' and 'you uns.' One of the bystanders asked him: 'Are you a grammarian?' 'Which?' was his bewildered response. 'Are you a grampurian?' 'Why, no. I'm a tinsourian!' In mining parlance, the faintest particles of gold in the pan are called 'colors' and the color.' Said a miner of a man he had died in various positions and found utterly worthless: 'I have panned him out clear down to the bed-rock; but I can't even raise the color.'" The writer need not go to the mines to hear a late in the mountains to find people addicted to the vulgarism of "which" when they mean to say "what," or "how," or "what do you say."

Directory of Mississippi River.

Edwards, Greenough and De Ved have in press a volume containing upwards of 1,000 pages which will be a most important work to steamboatmen, merchants, underwriters, travellers, &c. The work is titled "Edward's Descriptive Gazetteer and Commercial Directory of the Mississippi River from New Orleans to St. Paul." It embraces historical and descriptive sketches of all the cities, towns and villages on the river, with a classified list of all the professions, trades, &c., alphabetically arranged under each city or town; and also a business directory of the cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Louisville, illustrated with steel engravings. A limited number of advertisements are taken, which we have no doubt will amply repay the advertiser, as the publishers are reliable, and the circulation of the work extensive. If the promises of the publishers are but partially redeemed, the work will be of decided value to the community, for which it is specially designed. An agent is at present in Pittsburgh.

STATE ITEMS.

John H. Shirk, Union Republican, has been elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, from Lancaster county, in place of Hiss' death.

A theatrical company, known as "Murphy's Monster Star Troupe," broke up in Meadville at Saturday, owing to the secession of the manager, named Smith, with the proceeds of the week's business.

Mr. Jacob Switzer died, on Sabbath last, at the residence of his son, in Bridgeport, Cumberland county. Deceased was an old citizen, well known throughout Cumberland and Dauphin counties. In the war of 1812 he rendered gallant and efficient service. He died at the good age of eighty-three years.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured in Harrisburg Monday night, and was the guest of Gov. Curtin.

The English Lutheran congregation at Altoona have contributed the handsome sum of $1,000 of the recent effort to increase the endowment fund of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

From the official statement of the expenditures of Cumberland county, it appears that the last county paid the magnificent sum of $40 as relief to soldiers' families. We will only add, that the Commissioners of Cumberland are a Democrat, and refused to relieve the families of those who went to the war.

A young lady named Adele Rabaud and her nephew aged nine years broke through the ice in the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon, while skating, and had it not been that Miss Rabaud was an expert swimmer, both would have been drowned. She held the child above the water until help was rendered and then extricated from her perilous situation, after having been in the water a long time.

Williams C. Adams, from Michigan, started on West Hickory for Pithole on January 31st, and has never been heard of since. It is supposed by his friends that he has been murdered. He was about twenty-one years of age, of medium size, curled hair. His parents reside in Rochester, Oakland county, Michigan.

On Saturday evening a Convention of representatives of fifty-one lodges was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Bridge, corner of Second street, Philadelphia, to consider the propriety of building a new Hall. It is proposed to erect a magnificent temple, which will contain comfortable lodge rooms, reading rooms, &c., for at least one hundred lodges, which will be an honor to the Order and a credit to Philadelphia. The need was most unanimously done. A number of the representatives not being instructed, and they will report back to their lodges for further instructions.

It is stated that our Government has arrived at an understanding with the French Government, and that, to all intents and purposes, the difficulty between them is settled. The French are about to leave Mexico, and the United States Government has exacted a promise that it will enforce the Monroe doctrine. There will probably be no recognition of Maximilian, but there is a pledge, expressed or implied, that the United States will take no overt means to depose Maximilian and put Juarez, or any one else, in his place. While it is not likely that any formal diplomatic relations will be opened with the Empire, a quasi recognition will result from the present understanding; that is, consuls will be appointed and employed in their proper functions of the protection of American trade in Mexico. It is not likely that the French will leave Mexico before the close of the year, and while they are going their place will be supplied by Austrians, Belgians and such Mexicans as accept the Empire.

The extensive paper mill of O. M. Butler, at Clarion, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss $10,000—insurance, $2,000.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner's Oration Concluded.

Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Provisions of the Bill as Amended.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1866.

The Senate Chamber.

As well as the floor, were crowded to excess today to hear the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's speech. About fifty members of the House were present, most of whom congratulated him. In a political point of view, the speech did not seem to meet the public expectation, for it did not refer to the President or his policy of restoration. Senator Fessenden replies to-morrow.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill Passed.

The House, soon after it met, proceeded to vote on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and finally passed it, with only thirty-six members voting in the negative, among whom were Messrs. Rossean and Randall, of Kentucky, and Noell, of Missouri. The bill did not differ much from the Senate bill. The bill passed declares that the President may divide the country within which the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended containing freedmen and refugees into districts, each containing one or more States, not exceeding twelve in number. The President is further authorized by the bill, to remove from any lands or settlement under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart for the use of the freedmen and loyal refugees, unoccupied lands in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana not exceeding three millions of acres of good land, which is to be rented to the freedmen at so much per annum by the Freedmen's Bureau. The following is in full the section relating to the occupation of the South Carolina cotton lands, with the provisions and amendment added by the House to the Senate bill.

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, that the occupants of land under Major General Sherman's special field order, dated at Savannah, January 16th, 1865, are hereby confirmed in their possession for the period of three years from the date of said order, and no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possession during said three years, unless a settlement shall be made with said occupant by the former owner, satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau; *provided*, that whenever the former owners of lands occupied under General Sherman's field order shall make application for the restoration of the same to the Freedmen's Bureau, it shall be the duty of such officer to cause the same to be restored to such owner, and thereupon such occupant shall be entitled to receive from the Freedmen's Bureau the same compensation as is provided in the case of other lands for them by rent or purchase, not exceeding forty acres, to each occupant, or to set apart for them out of the public lands assigned for that purpose in section four of the bill, and upon the same terms and conditions named in said section."

An amendment to exempt Kentucky from the operations of the Bureau only received thirty-four votes.

HARRISBURG.

The National Cemetery at Antietam.

BILL FOR THE BETTER SELECTION OF JURORS.

Important Local Legislation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1866.

SENATE.—The Speaker presented the annual statement of the Monongahela Navigation Company.

Mr. Bigham, a petition from citizens of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, asking an increase in the number of Supervisors.

Mr. White presented a resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission on the part of the Maryland authorities in relation to the establishment of a National Cemetery at Antietam for soldiers who fell in that battle. Adopted.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House, asking the Governor to return the bill incorporating the National Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

The bill for the better selection of jurors in Fayette county, was considered in Committee of the Whole. The motion to agree to it generally was voted down. Amendments adding the counties of York, Cambria, Washington, Union, Adams and Montgomery, were adopted, and the bill passed second reading.

Mr. Graham called up the act incorporating the Pittsburgh Life Insurance and Trust Company, which was passed finally.

Mr. Hoge called up the act authorizing the Shenango Coal Company to build a railroad from the Ohio State line to the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, which was passed finally.

Mr. Hoge, opposed the bill, which he characterized it as a scheme of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. The bill passed first reading and was postponed for one week.

Mr. Bigham, an act incorporating the Artisan Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, which passed finally.

Mr. Hoge, an act incorporating the Titusville and Pithole Plank Road Company, which passed finally.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed finally:—An act for the vacating of a part of Etna street, Pittsburgh; to provide a poor house in Lawrence county; to enable the School Directors of Kittanning and Titusville to borrow money; to incorporate the New Castle Aqueduct Company; to incorporate the Kittanning Water Company; an act to settle the estate of Presley Irving, late of Allegheny county; to authorize the First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Allegheny to convey certain burial grounds. Adjourned.

Lancaster Municipal Election.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LANCASTER, February 6, 1866.

Hon. George Sanderson, Democrat, has been re-elected Mayor of this city by one hundred and seventy-nine majority over John B. Livingston, Union Republican.

LANCASTER, Pa., February 7.—George Sanderson, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor, over John B. Livingston, Republican, by 179 majority—a Republican gain of ninety.

Liverpool and London Markets.

BOSTON, February 7.—The steamer Palestine, from Liverpool 23d ult., has arrived.

There was little doing in Liverpool on the 22d. Cotton sales of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs were disposed to decline, but quotations were unchanged.

Consols closed dull at London, on the 22d, at 87⅛@87 for money; 87⅝@87¾ for account. Erie shares and Illinois Central shares closed firm at an advance, but closed easier. Illinois Central shares were flat. Money was easier.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Significant Article in the Paris Debats —France and America Naturally Allies.

[From St. Marc Girardin in Paris des Debats, Jan 19]

Ideas of the most opposite character prevail in France and the United States there are all possible causes for alliance and union, and not a single reason for dissension or quarrelling; and now while the two peoples are not duellists, war is impossible between them. Does this mean that the two peoples are destined to live in peace with other forever, that they shall ever be equally amiable and equally perfect? No, it only means that as the reasons which unite us with the United States are stronger and more numerous than those which separate us, it will always be the overruling interest of the governments of the two countries whenever there shall be any momentous dispute, to make the general cause of following the subordinate causes of disagreements and acrimonies.

Is, then, the gratuitous and onerous neighborhood which we establish with the United States to lead us into a war if we prolong our occupation of Mexico? No, it is not the neighborhood that pushes the Americans to the point, there would be no time to deliberate; and what labor would attend the effort to seek a struggle two thousand leagues away—a struggle, above all, from which nothing could result, except defeat, if we take part in it, expelling our troops for a country where the exigencies of a point of honor could suddenly suppress the counsels of prudence.

We are persuaded that popular sentiment in the United States took perhaps this fatal decision, but it does not stops before placing itself upon it, and it depends upon the French Government to retain it. We wish the word was said; perhaps it will be.

If the United States were our natural enemies we might trouble ourselves a little as to what they thought; but as, on the contrary, they are our natural allies, it is important that we know what are their causes of grievance and discontent in this Mexican question. We are not to take account of the grievances of our enemies—they always have them. We ought to care for the complaints of our friends.

I have ever taken the liberty of praising those sovereigns who knew how to stop in time—that is to say, before necessity manifested itself in its most unwelcome shape—that of wounded honor. I have commended Louis Phillippe for not permitting the European coalition of 1840 on account of Syria. I have lauded without hesitation, and with the pleasure that I have always found in impartiality, the Emperor for having waged an excellent war in the Crimea, and, better still, for knowing when to stop it, in spite of England. I have never hesitated in praise of the peace of Villafranca, which arrested the Italian war in time to prevent a European war. There have been occasions also when the qualities which I permit myself to praise in the Emperor have been practised by him in contrariety to my dearest hopes and, perhaps, his own feelings. It is this last reflection, it is this faculty which the Emperor has of not swapping up any extravagant measure with his own wishes and his own ideas, it is the gift of knowing how to stop in time, which makes me hope that we are to see a new and remarkable example in the Mexican question. It would be a new and shining proof of the salutary difference between the new and old empire, and, for ourselves, we ask nothing better than to see those differences multiply both within and without.

Highly Interesting.

Naval Paymasters—The Dodge-Brooks Contested Election Case—The Lincoln Monument in New York—Union Soldiers Buried on Belle Isle—New Steamship—Ex-Gov. Moorhead, of N. C., Arrested—An Imperial Account of the Bogdad Affair—Secretary Seward in Hayti—Minority Report from the Revenue Commission—The French Emperor's Speech—Fenians Appeal to Secretary Seward—Railroads in Georgia—Episcopal Diocese of Georgia, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, February 6.

NAVAL PAYMASTERS.

The *Post's* special says the House Naval Committee has agreed upon a pay bill. The number of paymasters is fixed at eighty; of passed paymasters, forty-five; and of assistant paymasters, thirty.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The case of Dodge against Brooks is to be argued to-morrow on its merits by the Committee of Elections. The request for an extension of time to take testimony has not been granted.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

A meeting of the joint committees for the erection of a monument in this city to the memory of the late President Lincoln, has just taken place in this city. The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, The sum of fifteen thousand dollars has been raised for the contemplated monument; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of finance be appointed to receive subscriptions to make up the requisite amount.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED ON BELLE ISLE.

The Richmond *Whig* says: Colonel G. B. Cadwalader having been directed to inspect Belle Isle, in order to ascertain the number and condition of the Union soldiers there buried, reports that a track about one hundred yards square has been set apart on the Isle, enclosed with a substantial board fence, which contains one hundred and fifty bodies, of which one hundred and twenty-five are legibly marked, with good head and foot boards.

NEW STEAMSHIP.

The Pacific Mail Company will at an early day put upon the route to Aspinwall a new ship superior to the Henry Chauncy.

EX-GOV. MOORHEAD ARRESTED.

The Norfolk *Virginian* is informed that ex-Gov. Moorhead, of North Carolina, has been arrested by the Federal authorities for interfering with the sale of some property previously advertised to be sold by the War Department.

DISCONTINUED.

An order has been issued discontinuing the District of Missouri as a military command.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* gives the experience of one of Maximilian's garrisons at Bagdad. He says we saved ourselves by flight, but how, being a fugitive, he managed to know all about what transpired, is not explained. He charges that the attack on the town and its capture were entirely the work of American soldiers, principally colored, from Texas, commanded by United States officers, and ferried across the river by a United States revenue vessel. He gives the particulars of alleged horrible scenes of pillage, robbery, murder, outrages on women, and all manner of crimes, to which the inhabitants were subjected, and devoted their entire attention, and in which he and his command took no part. Gen. Weitzel's officers, about twenty in number, some of whose names are given. Indeed, this Imperial historian boldly declares that the whole affair was got over by General Weitzel to preserve order look equal part in the pillaging. The spoils are described as immense in quantity and value, and greatly enriching many. The American citizens have been, it appears, dispatched across the Rio Grande to Clarksville and Brownsville, Texas, and thence transported to Brazos.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN HAYTI.

A letter from a gentleman in Hayti, giving an account of the visit of Secretary Seward to that Republic during his late West India trip, says the interview between him and President Jeffrard was very cordial and friendly, and lasted about two hours. On the departure of the Secretary an artillery salute was fired by the Haytien war steamer Galinte.

MINORITY REVENUE REPORT.

A special report by Mr. Hays, of the New York Revenue Commission, was submitted to Congress to-day. It recommends a special permanent tax of seven-tenths of one per cent. in specie, or one per cent. in lawful money, upon all securities and other indebtedness of the United States at the time of the passage of the act, either in the United States or abroad, the proceeds to be held and applied as a trust fund for the payment of the public debt. The majority of the Commission were opposed to the proposition, but agreed that Mr. Hays might present it to Congress, and submit his views and arguments to support them, in a separate report, and the Commission to meet the approval of the Commission for him to do this.

NAPOLON'S SPEECH.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his speech on the 22d ult., says that arrangements are being made to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and it is hoped this will pacify the opposition. Napoleon will not interfere in the Independence of Ireland, and any attempt to establish a man power in their order is regarded by them as a hindrance to the work they have undertaken. With commendable judgment they have endeavored, as far as possible, to adhere to the old policy which makes the concentration of authority in any one individual, paralyzing efforts to establish and maintain co-ordinate departments of government, all working together harmoniously like a vast piece of machinery. Such is the difference and no difference now existing between the Roberts and O'Mahony parties, there is a laudable spirit, on both sides, to do something for the cause, which gives the hope that before many months their friends, that when the Congress shall adjourn, the contending parties will unite in putting to flight the enemy, and a permanent union will be adopted by that body. The Constitution under the Provisional Colonel will be the same as President of the Fenian Brotherhood, is a sound and concise document, practical in all its details, and is the result of much labor and study in the cause. It invests him with the proper powers of a chief executive officer, subject to the will of the Brotherhood, especially invested in the one man power system. The Senate and House of Representatives, is fully balanced, and closely resembling those of the American Congress at Washington city, with this difference only, that the Senate, for the present, will attend to their operations to raising men and money for the Irish war now pending, leaving the enactment of laws for the new Republic for future consideration. Indeed, it appears that the Constitution, with the proclamation that when the grand object of the Brotherhood is accomplished, a new constitution will be formed and submitted to the people for their perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common blessings of liberty for the Irish race in Ireland. President Roberts has authority to enforce all laws governing the action and government of the Brotherhood, and may appoint, by and with the consent of the Fenian Senate, all envoys and ministers necessary to the interests of the Brotherhood. He is also empowered to make arrangements and transfer such persons and powers friendly to the objects of the general cause, and on extraordinary occasions may convene both Houses of Congress. The Fenian Cabinet consists of the President, a Secretary of Military affairs, a secretary of the Treasury, a Secretary of Naval affairs, and a Secretary of Civil affairs, General Thomas W. Sweeney is Secretary of War, John Patterson, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury. The name of the Secretary of the Navy is withheld by the Brotherhood, in that gentleman is in Europe, and to connect him with the Brotherhood, would subject him to some inconvenience, not to say personal risks.

THE FENIAN SENATE.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood is composed of fifteen gentlemen, elected by the House of Representatives by a majority vote, James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, is the presiding officer of this body, and Vice President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and in case of a vacancy in the office of President of the Brotherhood, he at once assumes the duties of Presidency. The Senate are the sole judges of what party or party questions shall be kept secret, have the power to try all impeachments, and their decision is final. They are forbidden passing any ex post facto laws, but may frame propositions originate with them, but no sanctified officer of the Brotherhood is eligible to a seat in that body. The Fenian Senators are well known in their respective localities for integrity and intelligence. Colonel Saunders, of Louisville, Ky., is a lawyer of long standing in his State, and an eloquent orator. Senator Carey resides in Jamaica, Long Island, New York city. Senators O'Sullivan, Dunne, Fitzgerald, Dailey, Scanlon, and Fleming, are wealthy, liberal minded men, highly intelligent gentlemen. Senator O'Rourke is Secretary of the Fenian Treasury.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For reasons which must at once appear obvious, the deliberations of the forthcoming Congress will be strictly and imperatively private, and this will be the case as far as possible with the list of delegates to the Congress, for the reason that the Fenian organization must, in certain cases, place their personal liberty, and perhaps life itself, in jeopardy. The Congress embraces delegates from all the Fenian circles in the British provinces, from this continent, as well as from those in the States, besides, it is expected that distinguished Irishmen will be present as delegates, but to co-operate as far as they may be able, by giving Congress the benefit of their views, and information on important subjects which will come before it for consideration. The legislative powers of the Brotherhood are vested in Congress, and there is no appeal from their decision. The members are apportioned among the several States and Territories which may be included in the Union, and other portions of America, according to their respective populations, each circle being entitled to one delegate for every hundred members, more or less, but no circle can send one additional delegate for a fractional part of one hundred members exceeding fifty of such circle.

THE FENIAN FINANCES.

The resolution under which the coming Congress has been called, requests a liberal contribution into the Fenian Treasury. Collections have already been made in a great many circles, and the monies will be deposited with the Secretary of the Fenian Treasury. From October 30, 1865, to January 6, 1866, the total receipts, according to Mr. Cahill, were $116,417.; 818.78, and the expenditures, $116,719.78. There is consequently a considerable balance on hand to the credit of the Fenian Brotherhood, to be expended upon them for any financial purposes they may deem necessary. Money is pouring into the new Treasury from many and various sources, and the "sinews of war" will, therefore, be ample to meet all the ordinary expenses. The financial prospects of the Brotherhood are by no means of that limited character as the general public imagine. The financial policy dictates the proper course to be pursued by the Brotherhood, and it has been observed and substantially set forth by treasurer O Rourke, to the Brotherhood. No unnecessary expense is permitted in the organization. The principle of governmental economy is most thoroughly applied and heartily sustained. The Brotherhood is composed of men fully imbued with the spirit of freedom, and they believe that the time has arrived when they can successfully make good their deeds the high-sounding promises which have for so many years been put forward in their behalf to speak for national laws for the new Republic for future consideration. Indeed, it appears that the Congress will be called together that when the grand object of the Brotherhood is accomplished, a new constitution will be formed and submitted to the people for their perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common blessings of liberty for the Irish race in Ireland. President Roberts has authority to enforce all laws governing the action and government of the Brotherhood, and may appoint, by and with the consent of the Fenian Senate, all envoys and ministers necessary to the interests of the Brotherhood. He is also empowered to make arrangements and transfer such persons and powers friendly to the objects of the general cause, and on extraordinary occasions may convene both Houses of Congress. The Fenian Cabinet consists of the President, a Secretary of Military affairs, a Secretary of the Treasury, a Secretary of Naval affairs, and a Secretary of Civil affairs, General Thomas W. Sweeney is Secretary of War, John Patterson, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury. The name of the Secretary of the Navy is withheld by the Brotherhood, in that gentleman is in Europe, and to connect him with the Brotherhood, would subject him to some inconvenience, not to say personal risks.

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The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood is composed of fifteen gentlemen, elected by the House of Representatives by a majority vote, James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, is the presiding officer of this body, and Vice President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and in case of a vacancy in the office of President of the Brotherhood, he at once assumes the duties of Presidency. The Senate are the sole judges of what party or party questions shall be kept secret, have the power to try all impeachments, and their decision is final. They are forbidden passing any ex post facto laws, but may frame propositions originate with them, but no sanctified officer of the Brotherhood is eligible to a seat in that body. The Fenian Senators are well known in their respective localities for integrity and intelligence. Colonel Saunders, of Louisville, Ky., is a lawyer of long standing in his State, and an eloquent orator. Senator Carey resides in Jamaica, Long Island, New York city. Senators O'Sullivan, Dunne, Fitzgerald, Dailey, Scanlon, and Fleming, are wealthy, liberal minded men, highly intelligent gentlemen. Senator O'Rourke is Secretary of the Fenian Treasury.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For reasons which must at once appear obvious, the deliberations of the forthcoming Congress will be strictly and imperatively private, and this will be the case as far as possible with the list of delegates to the Congress, for the reason that the Fenian organization must, in certain cases, place their personal liberty, and perhaps life itself, in jeopardy. The Congress embraces delegates from all the Fenian circles in the British provinces, from this continent, as well as from those in the States, besides, it is expected that distinguished Irishmen will be present as delegates, but to co-operate as far as they may be able, by giving Congress the benefit of their views, and information on important subjects which will come before it for consideration. The legislative powers of the Brotherhood are vested in Congress, and there is no appeal from their decision. The members are apportioned among the several States and Territories which may be included in the Union, and other portions of America, according to their respective populations, each circle being entitled to one delegate for every hundred members, more or less, but no circle can send one additional delegate for a fractional part of one hundred members exceeding fifty of such circle.

THE FENIAN FINANCES.

The resolution under which the coming Congress has been called, requests a liberal contribution into the Fenian Treasury. Collections have already been made in a great many circles, and the monies will be deposited with the Secretary of the Fenian Treasury. From October 30, 1865, to January 6, 1866, the total receipts, according to Mr. Cahill, were $116,417.; 818.78, and the expenditures, $116,719.78. There is consequently a considerable balance on hand to the credit of the Fenian Brotherhood, to be expended upon them for any financial purposes they may deem necessary. Money is pouring into the new Treasury from many and various sources, and the "sinews of war" will, therefore, be ample to meet all the ordinary expenses. The financial prospects of the Brotherhood are by no means of that limited character as the general public imagine. The financial policy dictates the proper course to be pursued by the Brotherhood, and it has been observed and substantially set forth by treasurer O Rourke, to the Brotherhood. No unnecessary expense is permitted in the organization. The principle of governmental economy is most thoroughly applied and heartily sustained. The Brotherhood is composed of men fully imbued with the spirit of freedom, and they believe that the time has arrived when they can successfully make good their deeds the high-sounding promises which have for so many years been put forward in their behalf to speak for national laws for the new Republic for future consideration. Indeed, it appears that the Congress will be called together that when the grand object of the Brotherhood is accomplished, a new constitution will be formed and submitted to the people for their perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common blessings of liberty for the Irish race in Ireland. President Roberts has authority to enforce all laws governing the action and government of the Brotherhood, and may appoint, by and with the consent of the Fenian Senate, all envoys and ministers necessary to the interests of the Brotherhood. He is also empowered to make arrangements and transfer such persons and powers friendly to the objects of the general cause, and on extraordinary occasions may convene both Houses of Congress. The Fenian Cabinet consists of the President, a Secretary of Military affairs, a Secretary of the Treasury, a Secretary of Naval affairs, and a Secretary of Civil affairs, General Thomas W. Sweeney is Secretary of War, John Patterson, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury. The name of the Secretary of the Navy is withheld by the Brotherhood, in that gentleman is in Europe, and to connect him with the Brotherhood, would subject him to some inconvenience, not to say personal risks.

THE FENIANS.

Further Particulars in Regard to the Ensuing Fenian Congress—The Attitude of the United States toward the Brotherhood—Fenianism not Sectarian—The Finances of the Order—Its Prospects for Material Aid, etc., etc.

The preparations for the meeting of the Fenian Congress in this city, within a few days, are nearly completed. Indeed, very little remains to be accomplished before our city will be visited by large numbers of the Brotherhood. The accommodations for them are almost entirely confined to the hotels, and it is very probable that Pittsburgh will somewhat resemble Washington, on an inauguration day, by the time the Congress convenes. President Roberts, General Sweeney, Vice-President Gibbons, and other distinguished Fenians have already engaged their rooms.

THE CONGRESS.

There is a great deal of speculation going on in the community about the coming Cobgress, and what it will probably accomplish. This Congress is the regular national Congress of the Brotherhood, that held last month at New York being irregular, and therefore, its proceedings were unofficial. The Pittsburgh Congress will be prepared, as soon as it is organized, to act without delay upon propositions for raising men and means to carry out the objects of the Brotherhood. We have already alluded, in this journal, to the character of some of the subjects which will probably come before the Congress, and we are able to add, to-day, the fact, that there is likely to be some important action taken with regard to the attitude of the Federal Government towards the Fenian movement. In what precise shape this proposition will make its appearance in the Congress we cannot now inform our readers, but it will, nevertheless, be approached at an early stage of the proceedings. We are able to state, also, that the Congress contemplates placing itself on record in the most decisive terms in the light of a national patriotic movement by Irishmen for the independence of Ireland, without any regard whatever to questions of politics or religion. The Fenians have been called a sectarian body by those who oppose their scheme, but this, we are given to understand, is not a true statement. The report has some what interfered with the operations of the Brotherhood, and they have now determined to settle forever this vexed question. There is, also, some speculation as to whether the Archbishop of the Brotherhood toward the Church of Rome, which is reported to have emphatically against the Fenian movement. Looking at the question in a clear light there is evidence of the most indubitable character that the matter of religious belief, or attachment to the church, is no part of the Fenian organization. Brotherhood comprises many zealous Christians of all denominations, both Protestant and Catholic, and the Brotherhood claims that a man is a good Fenian in proportion of this character can succeed. It is believed that there will be no effort in Congress to condemn Fenianism because its operations are necessarily secret. The Catholic Fenians say that this obligation will be removed as soon as circumstances will permit their transactions to be made public, and that Protestant Fenians have given to them the assurance that they will be ready to force him away. The mob had not distarbed him at last accounts.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood is taken almost bodily from the Constitution of the United States. There is, in fact, two Constitutions—the one which is now in force, which is recognized by the O'Mahony party, is of recent construction, and does not govern the Fenian Brotherhood to any considerable extent. The Constitution, which is now in force, is recognized by, and will guide the deliberations of the forthcoming Congress to be held in this city, was adopted at the first Congress, in 1858, at the general Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, held in Philadelphia. The O'Mahony Congress, which was held in this city, and at a Congress held at Clinton Hall, in New York city, at which only three Senators appeared, namely, Senator Kelly, Senator Stephens, James J. Rogers of New York, and John Savage, of New York, who framed the terms of the Philadelphia Constitution, these persons are no longer members of the Senate, and there are but few left in the Senate who were present at the Congress held in Philadelphia. The O'Mahony Constitution divides the United States and British possessions into fifty-four districts, which may be modified again into local Circles; to be directed and controlled by Centres, residing within the limits of their respective districts. The legislative powers are vested in Congress, the members of which are elected annually. The Senate of the Congress recognizes proxies from the California, Oregon and Canada Circles. A Central Council is to be appointed by the Senate, to adjudicate all questions pertaining to crimes and misdemeanors. It is proper to state that Executive Council of the Fenians in this city, as well as from those in the States, besides, it is expected that distinguished Irishmen will be present as delegates, but to co-operate as far as they may be able, by giving Congress the benefit of their views, and information on important subjects which will come before it for consideration. The legislative powers of the Brotherhood are vested in Congress, and there is no appeal from their decision. The members are apportioned among the several States and Territories which may be included in the Union, and other portions of America, according to their respective populations, each circle being entitled to one delegate for every hundred members, more or less, but no circle can send one additional delegate for a fractional part of one hundred members exceeding fifty of such circle.

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The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Short communications, whether relative to the discovery and production of oil lands and real estate, or other matters, will be acceptable and desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural improvements, markets, mineral lands of every description, clearly and briefly described, are among the subjects which should be communicated. Letters should be brief and carefully reliable, and should be written in a strongly-legible hand.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper or printing office should be addressed to the Publishers. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

CONVENTION OF WOOL GROWERS TO-MORROW.

To-morrow is the day appointed for the convention of wool growers in this city. The meeting will be held in the Court House, which the commissioners have kindly offered for the purpose. It is expected that prominent sheep farmers and persons interested in the production of wool will be present from different parts of the State, and that their deliberations will afford much useful and interesting information on this highly important subject. Our citizens and farmers from the neighborhood are invited to attend. It is expected that a State Association of wool growers will be formed at this meeting.

The business of sheep raising is extensive, but there is no danger of its being overdone. Too many poor sheep may be raised. But of those whose fleeces are heavy and fine, and whose carcasses afford healthful and palatable food, we are in no danger of having too many. As long as we import nearly as much wool as we raise, and, besides the new material, a million dollars' worth of woolen cloth per week, we need not fear that our flocks will grow too large, or that we shall have more wool, coarse or fine, than we need for our own use. And when we get wise enough, and economical enough, and rich enough to raise, make and wear our own clothing, we may find some outlet for further products in supplying the needs of other nations. With numerous fields of pasture and our unsurpassed climate, it would be quite as respectable to us as a nation, to compete with others in the markets of the world, as to be ourselves the very best market, for foreign wool products, that the world affords.

We hope that this convention will do something towards promoting this interest, we mean towards securing improvement of stock and its great increase, so that the country may supply itself with wool for all its purposes. And if it bends its efforts and influence toward this end, then there will be the more cheerful concurrence in any measures it may originate for securing a reasonable protection of their invested interests. But unless we have a sufficient home supply, or have a good prospect of it, we must have it from abroad, and get it on the best terms we can afford to make.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURE.

The interest in the Government has taken in agriculture is as much within its legitimate sphere and tends as directly to the good of the country as its influence in any other department. The Agricultural Bureau collects and diffuses a large amount of information, which cannot fail to promote improvement in the cultivation of the soil and in the raising of stock throughout the country. That there may be many people engaged in farming who cannot appreciate any such aids and will not make use of them, is undoubtedly true. But it is equally true that among our farmers there are large numbers of intelligent and thinking men, who are not disposed to keep always in the same routine of work, without any experiments or any improvements.

But it is not of improvements in general that we propose to speak in this article. The special matter of introducing new articles of cultivation has engaged less attention, probably, than its importance would justify. There is at Washington a garden, of considerable extent, devoted in part to this object—the acclimating of exotic plants, which if made productive would add to the convenience of the country and to its sources of profit. Plants and seeds are sent from this establishment to different parts of the country. Our climate is so diversified that in some part of the United States almost every useful plant and almost every species of domesticated animals can live and thrive. But the adjustment of them to proper soils and localities, and the mode of treatment necessary to make them profitable, can only be learned by instruction and experiment. Inattention, prejudice against all novelties, and the fear of incurring expense in the effort, have heretofore been more formidable hindrances than the climate, to the introduction of valuable additions to our agricultural products. Sorghum is one of the more recent of our accessions. But its progress has been extremely slow, and the reduction of its saccharine sap to a solid and crystalized form is still scarcely attempted. The farmers of the eastern slope of the continent must take the western as their model. The California farmers are awake to the importance of improvement in the kind as well as quality and amount of their produce. They *introduce* things from abroad as experiments, and when they find the climate suited to them, they cultivate them. Samples of olives, figs, Madeira nuts, choice grapes and wines have been produced, that were of most excellent quality. The Castor bean grows finely there. These articles, some of them at least, would grow equally well in the Southern Atlantic and Mississippi States. In the old articles of produce, the California planters are competing with the older cultivators of the soil. One hundred tons of broom corn were the past Fall sent from California to Boston and New York. Flour might be sent from San Francisco to Pittsburgh and sold at a profit. In the middle of November it sold there at from $6 25 to $7 00, when here it was from $9 to $12.

What is said of improvement in products from the soil might be said of stock. Something has been done in this department, sufficient to stimulate effort by the success and profit already attained, but not enough as a compensation of the warrant. Sheep and cattle of the most degenerate kinds still live, consuming the sustenance that the earth furnishes, and giving little equivalent for it, either in flesh or fleece. Intelligent farming would put them upon a short road for *running out*, and would supply their place with better stock. Improving agriculture is the way to make it at once more pleasant and more profitable.

WHAT THE SOUTH SAYS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The constitutional amendment, as to suffrage and representation, which is now undergoing scrutiny in the Senate, after having passed the House under the vigorous management of Mr. STEVENS, does not seem to displease the South, so far as it has been heard from. A Richmond paper makes a dash at it with a coach-and-four, in the following fashion:—"The amendment enacts that when any class shall be deprived of suffrage on account of race or color, such class shall not be counted as representative population. Very well; there is no other restriction; we may fix, as qualification for voting, any amount of property, say a hundred thousand dollars in real estate; or we may require ability to understand Hebrew, or solve EUCLID's problems on the blackboard, or do any other most difficult thing; if we say nothing about his race or his color the amendment will not touch us."

This is the criticism of *Harper's Weekly* and other journals, and it goes far to strengthen the position of the COMMERCIAL in favor of a uniform rule of suffrage, based on intelligence, fixed in the Constitution.

THE law passed by the Legislature at the present session, and which has received the signature of the Governor, to enable the Allegheny Railroad Company to borrow money, is an important one. We understand that under it the Road will be able to complete connections of great importance to itself and to Pittsburgh. Its prompt passage and approval by the Executive evince a degree of vigilance on the part of our representatives, who at no stage of its progress lost sight of the bill, to be applauded.

PROTESTED.—A Philadelphia paper has a New York dispatch, stating that the draft of the Catawissa Railroad Company on the Atantic and Great Western Railway Company for a month's rental of the former company, under the late contract or lease, had been dishonored. Without evidence to support this, the public will take leave to doubt it, together with the statement, by another Philadelphia paper, that the Atlantic and Great Western Company are greatly embarrassed, and have been in the streets (in London) offering fifteen per cent. for large sums.

THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION.

The people of the State are now in the preliminary stage of the next Gubernatorial contest. The Union State Convention will meet in Harrisburgh one month from to-day, and the Democratic Convention, we believe, will meet there two days previous. The Unionists in some of the counties have chosen delegates and in some instances, to make the expression of preference more emphatic, they have instructed their representatives in behalf of particular candidates. This was the course pursued in the Allegheny County Convention, which unanimously presented the Hon. JAMES K. MOORHEAD as the man of their choice. We might safely assume, that in doing so the Convention spoke the real sentiment of the county, and we should not deem it worth while to say more than this, but for the remark in a paper in another part of the State, calculated to cast some doubt on this point. We have been at some pains to ascertain what is the sentiment of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, (and, we might add, of Western Pennsylvania generally,) and we have found it to be for JAMES K. MOORHEAD to a degree that is highly flattering and promising to him, and that affords a guarantee, in case he is the nominee, that he will be backed in this part of the State by the repetition of majorities, which, in times past, have made it famous and a sure reliance for success in the State.

There are some solid interests here, as the State and the country well know, and we can assure the State and the country that these interests are for General MOORHEAD, who in Congress has been, as he is now, their faithful and efficient representative. We have no doubt that in giving their support for the General for Governor, the men representing those interests realise that in the event of his election to the Chief Magistracy (of which, should he be nominated, there could be no doubt,) they would in one sense sustain a loss by the transfer; for it is not to be disputed that General MOORHEAD, as his recent elevation to the post of Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures and to a prominent position on the Committee of Ways and Means proves, possesses a commanding influence at Washington, which for years to come would make his services in Congress of great value. But Pittsburgh—Allegheny county—Western Pennsylvania—bring forward General MOORHEAD as their choice for Governor, not alone as a reward for his past services, but because they believe that as Governor he will fill the high position in a manner as acceptable to the people of the entire State as his course in Congress has been acceptable to his immediate constituents.

We might rehearse the reasons why, of all the distinguished names that have been brought forward in the preliminary canvass for Governor, General MOORHEAD should have the preference. We might point to his successful and highly honorable course in Congress, to his great familiarity with public affairs, his intimate identification with the vital interests of Pennsylvania, his own great stake in her welfare; his recognized capacity for usefulness, and his adaptation and fitness for the responsible position,—but with all these consideration the people of the State are already familiar. We disparage no other candidate when we assert the superior qualifications of General MOORHEAD and express the opinion—the opinion of all this part of the State, as we believe,—that if the ensuing State Convention of the Union party take into consideration what is best for the State, especially those vital interests now in jeopardy, and canvass fairly all the reasons that should precede the selection of a candidate, the choice will certainly fall on General MOORHEAD.

TAX ON WHISKY.—It is asserted at Washington, that whisky dealers and manufacturers may sell it there as certain that there will be no reduction in the tax upon that article, as suggested in the report of the Tax Commission. The Ways and Means Committee are almost unanimously opposed to such reduction, and the wishes of the dealers, in the face of the proposition, is pretty good evidence that holders have no fear of a sudden decline of one dollar per gallon in that popular article.

FRENCH SILKS.—The *Moniteur des Soies* publishes a list of the prices of silks in France on the 1st of January, 1865, and on the first of the present year, from which it appears that twenty-five articles have increased in value by twenty per cent. during the last year. The quantity of plain silks exported from Lyons during the past year is equal to that exported during the year 1864, but the production has diminished by thirteen million francs.

"Gail Hamilton."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Presbyterian can solve his doubts as to my Presbyterianism by obtaining my name from the editor of the COMMERCIAL. He may possibly know me—if he don't, he can inquire of any minister of our church in the city where I have lived for a third of a century, and endeavored in my feeble way to live a consistent life; I may be, and doubtless am, *of a different sort*—as I have a habit of thinking for myself and of holding all kinds of Popery without regard to the church in which it exhibits itself.

It so happens that my good Presbyterian wife bought me very book in question (Gail Hamilton's *New Atmosphere*,) from a pair of Presbyterian elders, and presented it to her Presbyterian husband—as one of these elders is in my own Congregation, my critical friend will see I am pretty strongly fortified. I confess I enjoyed the book probably as much as our progenitor did the apple—I hope with no such evil results. I can find nothing on *page second* akin to our friend's quotation—his other quotations make no page references, and I have not spare time in which to search for them—but he does most wofully misrepresent the contents of page 224.

The marriage question is too important to discuss here. This much, however, I will say—the law of this State, which makes marriage a mere *contract*, is brutal and heathenish—it is one of God's ordinances, and Gail Hamilton so regards it—and so the Scripture regards it; and thereon be but one name for a union between a man and woman pronounced by that law which makes their souls one, and that name I prefer not to sully your paper with.

Is the critic in earnest, or is he slyly puffing Gail Hamilton's books? I am in a quandary, and unable to decide. If the latter, he has certainly called the attention of many to a most admirable writer.

As I am anxious to aid in a good cause, I will suggest to my friend a patient and careful perusal of Gail Hamilton's "Stumbling Blocks."

ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN.

PERSONAL.

—The following American ladies and gentlemen were presented to the Emperor and Empress of France on a recent occasion: Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, United States Army; Mrs. Edwards Pierrepont and Miss Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Blodgett and two Misses Blodgett, of New York; Mrs. John P. Hale and two Misses Hale, of New Hampshire; Mrs. and Miss Mecrehead and Mrs. Clapp, of Philadelphia; Miss Mary Armina Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Acklen and daughter, of Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farnam, of Chicago; Mrs. Governor Morton, of Indiana; Mrs. J. C. Severy, of Desmoines, Iowa; Mr. J. G. Nicolay, United States Consul at Paris; Mr. S. M. Beckwith, United States Commissioner for the Paris Exposition; Mrs. and Miss Beckwith. Before the general presentation Colonel Kay and Mr. Bonmony, the first and second Secretaries of Legation, who were presented to the Emperor on New Year's Day, were presented to the Empress.

—Speaking of their Majesties, a Paris writer says: At half-past ten the Emperor and Empress were announced, and as Strauss's band, seated in a balcony above, struck up a quadrille, their Majesties, preceded by a number of chamberlains, entered and took their seats upon the *estrade*. The Empress has grown exceedingly stout. Her Majesty, it must be recollected, will be forty years old on the 5th of May next—an age at which ladies frequently begin to exhibit embonpoint and a tendency to fat, but her Majesty has taken to putting a little artificial color upon her naturally pale face, and has also contrived now that Time, with his iron tooth, will not spare beautiful women, even though they be empresses, she was dressed simply, and very prettily—a robe of white spotted tulle, the skirt of which was dotted with golden bees and bordered with a wreath of ivy; upon her head was a tiara of diamonds, and a gold and diamond butterfly upon her bosom, whilst her bracelets she wore a rich collar of large emeralds, and two rows of diamonds. The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a Lieutenant-General of Division. The Princess Mathilde wore white satin. The Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, contrary to the expectations of everybody, who supposed that their "little difficulty" with their Majesties had been arranged, were not present. Nor was the Duchess de Mouchy, nee Princess Anna Murat. The place at the left hand of the Emperor, usually occupied by the Prince Napoleon, was filled by the Princess Hohenzollern.

—An American resident in Paris writes as follows: Grant, by his unique silence, had become almost a myth. But at last he has spoken, and if I were given to man-worship I should indulge in superlative language. His report shines over the broad field of his campaigns like a great light; the mysteries of the military art vanish before his clear statements; for simplicity, clearness, comprehensiveness and unpretentiousness and apparent unconsciousness the narrative is remarkable. I do not know of any military writings since the contemporaneous of the campaigns in Gaul that are like it. Wellington, Napoleon and Grant make us feel their greatness. But Grant and Lee make us feel a great race.

—A Washington letter says: One of the features of personal gossip current since the last appearance of General Butler here, is that the latter, in uncorking his bottle for the benefit of the Lieutenant General, will give to the world a displaced picture of the scene at Grant when General Butler had charge of the exchange of prisoners, in which General Grant says that the exchange of prisoners must not progress, as the North cannot stand it—receiving poor, starved soldiers and giving strong, healthy rebels in return. What this has to do with the military acts in the field of General Butler, upon which General Grant's strictures were based, is not clear, but it is one of the little things which General Butler is said to be mixing up in his alleged little done for General Grant. It has been in preparation a long time, and a great many people don't believe that Dr. Butler will ever offer it.

LETTER TO D. A. WELLS, ESQ.

Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the Revision of the Revenue Laws.

DEAR SIR—Believing the real and permanent interests of tax payers and public creditors to be in perfect harmony with each other, and that error in regard to one must be productive of injury to both, I have put on paper my views as to the proper mode of dealing with the principal of the public debt, and have now to ask of you to give to them that consideration they may seem to you to merit.

The amount required by the General Government for current expenses, interest included, may be taken, as I suppose, at $283,000,000, and to meet that demand, with reasonable allowance for occasional drawbacks, it might be necessary so to arrange our revenue system as to warrant us in expecting from it ton or twenty millions more; say 290 or 300 millions. It has, however, been proposed that the annual sum of $280,000,000 be now, and in all the future, so long as the debt shall continue to exist, set aside for payment of principal and interest alone—a proposition that, if adopted, will require that the revenue be so arranged as to enable us to look to it for fifty millions more, or in the whole at least 340, if not even 350 millions.

Two widely distinct modes of action are thus presented for consideration, by the one of which we should propose to look to the existence of the principal debt, while by the other we should appear to be making provisions for its early annihilation; and yet, after having given to the subject all the consideration demanded by its great importance, I have arrived at the conclusion that, while borrowing at $30,000,000 the annual demand upon our people, the first of these is the one by which we should most speedily be relieved from all charge from either principal or interest of the great debt that has so recently and rapidly been created. My reasons for so believing shall now be given.

Widely different from any other recorded in history, this was emphatically a people's war, waged for no purpose of conquest or of plunder, but purely and simply for that of perpetuating the Union, and thus securing harmony of action throughout the vast territory over which now floats that star-spangled banner in whose defense has been expended so vast a quantity of gold blood and treasure. As a consequence of this first great difference, we find another and most essential one in the fact that the contributions towards its maintenance, whether in the form of personal service or in that of the sinews of War, were in so large a proportion voluntary that the exceptions thereto scarcely merit the slightest notice. Men by hundreds of thousands sought the field of battle, while other men, their wives and children, united in giving of their substance, in many instances, to the performance of the great work; the amount so given by individuals, at times directly and at others indirectly, to the medical, sanitary and Christian Commissions, or patriotic leagues, having reached, as there is reason to believe, an amount greater than the total receipts of the national treasury, those from loans included, during the period of Mr. Adams's administration, from 1825 to 1829, and that would now be undervalued in placing it at an hundred millions of dollars. Besides, the entire people united in the work, the amount voluntarily given by them having certainly exceeded $500,000,000. This large sum, much more than reduce of taxes specially imposed for maintenance of the war, but for the most part raised upon pledges of the credit of the various corporations, nearly all of which throughout the loyal States have proved themselves ever ready to make responsible provision for whatever sums might seem required for enabling them to meet the demands of the General Government. Taking, then, at $600,000,000, the total amount of donations by individuals and corporations, it may, as I think, be regarded as nearly certain that one-half thereof, or $300,000,000, will remain a charge upon our people, involving only the interest to the annual extent of little, if any, less than $20,000,000.

In some cases the debt still existing bears but small proportions to the total amount of contributions; whereas in others it is very large. In some, as I have seen it stated, no debt has been created; whereas in that of the proportionately wealthy discharged has been very small indeed. As a general rule, the more loyal the community, the smaller is the proportion of the contribution to be paid.

The interest on this local war debt is probably little less than a seventh of that payable on the national debt. This would seem to be but a small proportion, yet it is really an enormous one, when we reflect that the local governments have been stripped of nearly every source of revenue, except the lands and houses, mills, farms and mines, that were before so heavily taxed for maintenance of roads, bridges, schools, asylums and prisons, and other matters with whose direction they stand charged. The effect of this now exhibits itself in the fact that local taxation has become almost trebly burthensome, and threatens to result in loss to owners of real estate little less than that which has been inflicted on those of the rebel States. Cases could readily be cited in which the proceeding were now falls little short of confiscation. In others, where property has been but partially improved, the demands of the several governments absorb nearly the whole receipts, the burthen in every case becoming more and more severe at each step in the direction of appreciation in the value of that currency in which taxes must be paid. The farmer who in 1861 sold his corn for $1 per bushel, and his pork for $40 per barrel, finds it now, with prices of the one almost one-half reduced, much more difficult to pay the tax of transportation and those other taxes required for meeting the demand of those who claim to be so fortunate as to constitute themselves creditors of the general and local governments. How it must be in the future, if gold shall speedily become the standard, and if the price of food shall be reduced to a level with that of the diminutive British market, meanwhile having been carried up as it is very likely to be, to the point that existed before the war, as I think, with certainty be predicted. Between the demands of the holders of private mortgages and public bonds on one hand, and those of the transportation companies on the other, much of the real estate of the country will be very likely to pass into the sheriff's hands. This deficiency of the wheat crop of the past year has thus far saved the Western farmer, but when the yield shall have once again been gladdened with the sight of crops so large as to make it necessary to look for a foreign market, he will certainly find it wholly impossible to meet the heavy demands that, if the local public credit is to be maintained, must be made. Even at the present moment some of the most intelligent men engaged in manufacturing industry, those which are making the largest demand for food, are wholly dependent for their raised supplies on the high duty on taxes on domestic products are payable in paper, while for payment of duties on competing foreign commodities the precious metals are required.

Under such circumstances not only can there be no extension of such manufactures, but there is the greatest reason to apprehend that many of the establishments now in operation may be closed. With every step in that direction the farmer must necessarily become more dependent on those European markets which look of food from us, in the three years prior to the war, an average of but $10,000,000, and without our aid, are at present so over supplied that bread may now be purchased at a price lower than has been known within the memory of any living man. Take from a dollar, the recent price in England of a bushel of wheat, the cost of freight from Illinois to Europe, the commission, and all the heavy interest charged by various middlemen, and it will, as I think, be found that what will then remain to the farmer will scarcely enable him to live, leaving wholly out of view the heavy payment of taxes required for meeting the demands of fortunate holders of city, county, State and Federal bonds. At no time in history of the colonies have the prospects of our farmers, if their dependence on European markets is to be maintained, been so bad as they are at the present hour.

To those who may doubt the accuracy of the views thus presented, I beg now to suggest consideration of the following facts. Twenty years since, the British government determined that the true way to protect its manufacturers was to be found in the direction of giving them cheap food. Since then it has unceasingly been engaged in the effort to induce all the other nations of the world to send to its little markets food to the exclusion of their manufactures, the effect exhibiting itself in the fact that the British farmer now receives for less for a bushel of wheat he did before the discovery of California gold; that he pays more for nearly all the commodities he needs to buy; and that the British agricultural laborer of the present day is a poorer and more dependent being than was his predecessor of the early days of Sancho Panza. Anxious to follow in the free trade direction, the economists of the British Islands have induced their fellow-citizens that they were being taxed for the benefit of manufacturers; that they themselves were not in any manner protected; and that what they needed was perfect freedom for the introduction of British and German manufactures.

In the last six years various commercial treaties have been negotiated, all looking in that direction, and the result is seen in the existence of an agricultural crisis, the discovery of a remedy for which is tasking the skill of all economists. In forty years the production of wheat has nearly doubled, and now much exceeds the demand. England recently has needed little, and as a consequence of this the French farmer, like his English neighbor, has obtained less for his food, while subject to a higher price for all the articles he consumed. Of this cheap foreign food we are now importing annually, in the form of cloth, silk and iron, to the extent of almost hundreds of millions of dollars; and it is with that food that our farmers are expected to contend in British markets, paying all the cost of transportation thereto. How, out of this difficulty, they can they by any possibility pay all the heavy taxes, direct and indirect, to which they are now subjected? It cannot be done, nor will it be.

In our cities the burthen of the war debt is for the moment severely felt; but when we look to the fact that in the one in which I write the city government has found it necessary to enable no less than four per cent upon the assessed value of real estate, and that upon this sum are piled the demands of the State and those of the Federal treasury, these latter taking the form of income taxes, taxes on successions, taxes on consumption, so arranged as to be twice, thrice, and sometimes, as I believe, five times over repeated before we reach the final product—this last item subjected to a final tax of six per cent—we find ourselves somewhat prepared for consideration of the question as to what must come to be the money value of city property when all the farmer's products shall come to be sold at gold prices corresponding with those now paid in England—when coupons issued at a time when gold was selling at nearly three for two in paper currency, and when the price of money shall, as it probably will, range once again between 10 and 30 per cent.

The power to contribute to the support of Government increases, as the process of production becomes more rapid, and declines as it becomes more sluggish. What is its present state is well exhibited in an editorial of the New York *Tribune*, now but a few days old, from which the following is an extract:

"The commercial reports from the West are not favorable, and the activity of the winter of 1864-5 does not appear to be continued. This subsidies the hope of profit to tradegs or forwarding companies. The millers are comparatively idle, and pork and beef packing is upon a reduced scale. In this vicinity the condition of business is not satisfactory, and the balance sheets of merchants like those of railroads will show large figures, but reduced net income, and in numerous cases none at all."

The fact that the General Government has been in alliance with the land owner, the trader, the manufacturer, the laborer, and the borrower of money, against the lender of money and the receiver of fixed income; and the final alliance has been the country been indebted for all its recent successes, as well as for its present position among the nations of the earth. The time for these associations to cease, we have now almost arrived. Already the price of money has advanced at least one-half, while that of some of the most important of the products almost as much declined. Thus far, however, the change is as nothing compared with that which would have already been experienced had not our people, despite all threats to the contrary, arrived at the conclusion that the day was not far distant when the holders of city, State and Federal coupons would be entitled to claim in gold, both principal and interest, that gold to be the produce of taxes paid by farmers, who were receiving for their wheat and their corn less of the precious metals than they had been accustomed to receive before the discovery of the mineral resources of California or Australia.

The local taxation is even now most severe but its severity must increase, if it be not in the direction that above is indicated; and with each a diminution of the power of both farmer and borrower to contribute to the public revenue. With each must come an increased demand for assumption by the Union of local debts that, for war purposes, have been contracted, thereby adding to the demands upon the Federal Treasury at the very moment when already existing claims can only with constantly increasing difficulty be met. Will that demand be complied with? Will the Union now assume the debts of the various States and corporations that have co-operated with it in carrying on the war? That it would not do so has been my firm belief. That it should not do so I am very certain, and for the reason that the direct effect of such a course of action would be that of imposing upon those who have already taxed themselves and paid their contributions, for the benefit of others who have been dependent almost entirely upon loans, trusting the future to provide the means of payment. For this reason, and perhaps for others that might be named, the local burdens will be allowed to remain a charge upon the local revenues, to be carried until their weight becomes unbearable, and bring in their train financial revulsions, to be followed certainly by a political revolution the most complete.

Must all these things occur? Is it needed that such should be the results of this wonderful and most successful war that has just been closed? It is not! No such necessity really exists, yet must they certainly occur if we fail now to inquire into the cause of the change that already has been produced. Doing this, we find it in the fact that domestic taxes have been so piled up, one upon another, that the movement of the sedentary machine has become such that—the protection granted by the tariff of 1861 having been so far nullified that in very many cases little of it now remains except that which results from difference in value between the gold in which duties are paid, and the paper which is receivable in discharge of internal taxes. Trivial, even, as that protection has now become, the threat is held forcibly and in unanimity Republican journals, that it shall endure no longer; and it is as a consequence of this that farmers and rolling-mills no longer find a market, and that faith in our future has no longer that existence which formerly made it the case to be fully manifested; that money is abundant for short loans, but scarce and dear for those permanent investments in the shape of railroads, &c., which are necessary to the full development of the wealth of the country. Let us do that—*and it can be done*—and we shall have achieved a triumph more wonderful even than any of the extraordinary years through which we last have passed.

Before proceeding to show how it is that this may be done, let me call your attention to the fact that, while our population has been in the customed to duplicate itself in a twenty-four years, our production has been supposed to increase in a triple ratio, while the wealth of itself in the time required for the duplication of the other. That the power to contribute to the support of Government must increase in a far greatly more rapid even than production is proved by the experience of every period of our history in which the policy of the country has tended to the promotion of domestic commerce, as in 1816, 1833, and 1846, when the ratio of disguished the national debt; as in that from 1816 to 1833, when it was paid from a state of exhaustion into which we had been brought by the British free trade provisions of the law of 1816, and after the expenditures for the expenditures of the Mexican war; and still more in the years from 1850 to 1857, in spite of the almost bankruptcy of Mr. Buchanan's administration, we passed so nearly instantly as a shade of things into which we were entitled to give to the general and local governments an amount of contributions larger than has ever been given before by any single people in the world. So, too, is it proved by the experience of Great Britain; that revenue of that country having, in the short period of twenty years, from 1812 to 1832, grown from £48,000,000 to £76,000,000, notwithstanding the enormous loss from taxation of 1,119 out of 1,163 articles that had previously been subjected to import duties.

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What is needed for the accomplishment of that object, and all that is needed, is a simple question of the sedetary circulation, by means of which every man who has labor or the fruits produced by labor to sell finds a market for it, and can find a purchaser for his commodity, be it of whatever sort it may. To that end, we need that producer and consumer shall, as far as possible, take their place by each other, as has been the case throughout the past four years, to an extent that we never before had known. At the present moment little or no money is made, and where imposed by a taxation which becomes from day to day more oppressive, and now nearly reaches the point which existed in Great Britain less than half a century since, described by the Rev. Sydney Smith in the following words:

"Taxes were piled on taxes until they reached every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; upon everything which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste; taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion; taxes upon everything on earth, and in the waters under the earth; on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material; taxes on fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the bread and the drug; on the sweet and the bitter; on the brass and the iron; on the ribbons of the bride. At bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay.

The actual tax-gatherer whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid seven per cent. into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid twenty-two per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; the spirits are haunted down by taxed duties for taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more."

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The Daily Commercial

A CUP OF COFFEE.

BY BARON LIEBIG.

When a boy I had lessons in French of a French woman, whose husband was confectioner in the grand ducal kitchen of Darmstadt. One of the sons—he became afterwards a brave and distinguished officer—was a great crony of mine, and with him I often paid a visit to the said ducal kitchen, which for me was not merely a source of material enjoyment.

The steaming, roasting, and boiling which were going on there excited in me the greatest interest, and I could uninterruptedly watch the process of roasting a joint from the first, when it was put raw on the spit, till that consummating moment when the fire had imparted to it a rich brown covering, and of sweetest savor.

I observed how the roast veal was sprinkled with salt, the capons wrapped in slices of bacon; nothing escaped my eager boyish attention.

Hence I have retained a taste for cooking, and in leisure hours occupy myself with the mysteries of the kitchen; with the preparation of articles of human food, and all therein belonging in which are not unfrequently included matters of which chemistry knows next to nothing.

Young chemists do not devote their attention to such things, inasmuch as they are little fitted to afford proof of their skill and ingenuity, or to found a claim to recognition in the domain of science. It therefore is left for the older ones to do so.

On the best method of preparing our common beverage, coffee, the opinions, both of cooks and connoisseurs considerably diverge; and the difficulty of a decision cannot fail to be appreciated by him who knows that our limited circle of officers are yearly adding to the improvement of the half hundred biggins or coffee pots which it already possesses.

As my recipe for the preparation of coffee threatens to make all those inventions unnecessary, I risk, of course, making all manufacturers of such my adversaries.

I appeal, however, to the impartiality of those who drink my coffee, all of whom I hope to have in my side.

So much has already been written about the mental influence of tea and coffee upon our modern society and civilization, that it is useless to dwell on it more particularly here.

But this is certain, that Anne Boleyn must have risen from a breakfast of half a pound of bacon and a quart of beer (mentioned by her in her letters) with very different sensations, as well as sentiments, from those she would have had, if the meal had consisted only of a cup of coffee or tea with some bread and butter and an egg.

I also pass over unnoticed the national economical importance of coffee, and will merely say a few words on the influence which coffee has had on modern warfare.

In the first Schleswig-Holstein and the last allian campaign the introduction of coffee very materially contributed to improve the general health of the German and French soldier; and am assured by Captain Pfeuffer, of the Sanitary Commission in the Bavarian army, that since the use of coffee in the Bavarian army as beverage or the men, the number of soldiers in a march unable to proceed has, in comparison with formerly, very considerably diminished,—so much so, indeed, that sometimes not man is ill; and this too when the distances have been great and the weather unfavorable.

And Julius Froebel relates (Seven Years in Central America," p. 236) that for the men accompanying the great trading caravan in Central America, coffee is an indispensable article. Brandy is only taken as a medicine, but coffee, on the contrary, is an indispensable article, and drank twice a day, and in large quantities, the refreshing and strengthening effect of the drink, under great toil in heat and in cold, in rain or dry, is extraordinary."

As is well known, the English are masters in the preparation of tea. In preparing coffee, the Germans are, so they assert, greater adepts. It is certain that more coffee is drunk in Germany than tea.

The German *samt* especially prefers coffee to tea, which, perhaps, is explained by his habituation of the different effect of the two beverages on the body.

Tea acts directly on the stomach, whose movements sometimes can be so much augmented by it, that strong tea, if taken fasting, inclines to vomiting.

Coffee, on the contrary, furthers the peristaltic movement downwards; and, therefore, the German man of letters, more accustomed to a sitting life, looks on a cup of coffee, without milk, and assisted by a cigar, as a very acceptable means of assisting certain organic processes.

For the same reason, so it is said, Russian ladies have become patronesses of coffee and tobacco.

These remarks prove sufficiently that the separation of a beverage possessing in the highest degree the above valuable qualities cannot be without interest.

I was originally led to my attempts in this matter by the intention to obtain an extract of coffee, which might be useful for travelers and for armies on a march; and on this occasion I came aware of the influence which the atmosphere, or the oxygen in the atmosphere, exerts on coffee, by which its qualities are very materially deteriorated. I have found that a watery hot extract of roasted coffee, which, when fresh, is perfectly enjoyable, if allowed to evaporate, quickly or slowly, in high or low temperature, loses by decrees its agreeable flavor from coming in contact with the air; a black mass remains which cannot be entirely redissolved in cold water, and which on account of its bad taste cannot be used.

But the method of preparing coffee what it may, its first requisite is sort the berries. Foreign substances are frequently found among them, bits of wood, feathers, and usually a number of black, mouldy berries, which must be taken away; for our sense of taste is so delicate that a smallest admixture cannot escape notice.

Berries of dark or green hue are rejected; and these must first be washed in a little water and afterwards dried with a warm linen cloth. With those of a pale color this is unnecessary.

The next operation is the roasting. On this depends the good quality of the coffee. Quality the berries should only be roasted until they have lost their horny condition, so that they may be ground, or, as is done in the East, rounded to a fine powder.

Coffee contains a crystalline substance, named *theine* or *theine*, because it is also a component part of tea.

This matter is volatile, and every care must be taken to retain it in the coffee. For this purpose the berries should be roasted till they are of a pale-brown color; in those which are too dark there is no caffeine; if they are black, the essential parts of the berries are entirely destroyed, and the beverage prepared from them does not deserve the name of coffee.

The berries of coffee, once roasted, lose every one somewhat of their aroma, in consequence of the influence of the oxygen of the air which, owing to the porosity of the roasted berries, can easily penetrate.

The pernicious change may best be avoided by strewing over the berries, when the roasting is completed, and while the mass is warm, if there is been done is still hot, some powdered white or brown sugar (half an ounce to one pound of coffee is sufficient). The sugar melts immediately, and by well shaking or turning the roaster quickly, it spreads over all the berries, and gives each one a fine glaze, impervious to the atmosphere. They have then a shining appearance, as though covered with a varnish, and they in consequence lose their smell entirely, which, however, returns in a high degree as soon as they are ground.

After taking operation they are to be shaken out rapidly from the roaster and spread on a cold plate of iron, so that they may cool as soon as possible. If the hot berries are allowed to remain heaped together, they begin to sweat, and when the quantity is large the heating process, by the influence of air, increases to such a degree that at last they take fire spontaneously.

The roasted and glazed berries should be kept in a dry place, because the covering of sugar attracts moisture.

If the raw berries are boiled in water, from 23 to 24 per cent. of soluble matter is extracted, while being roasted till they assume a pale chestnut color, they lose 15 to 16 per cent., and the extract obtained from these by means of boiling water is 20 to 21 per cent. of the weight of the unroasted berries. The loss in weight of the extract is much larger when the roasting process is carried on till the color of the berries is dark brown or black. At first, also, that the berries lose in weight by roasting they gain in volume by swelling; 100 volume of green berries, after roasting, amount to 150 to 160; or three pint measures of unroasted berries give three pints when roasted.

The usual methods of preparing coffee are, first, by *filtration*; second, by *infusion*; third, by *boiling*.

Filtration gives often, but not always, a good cup of coffee. When the pouring the boiling water over the ground coffee is done slowly, the cups in passing come in contact with too much air, whose oxygen works a change in the aromatic particles, and often destroys them entirely. The extraction, moreover, is incomplete. Instead of 20 to 21 per cent., the water dissolves only 11 to 15 per cent., and 7 to 10 per cent. is left.

Infusion is accomplished by making the water boil and then putting in the ground coffee; the vessel being immediately taken off the fire and allowed to stand quietly for about ten minutes. The coffee is ready for use when the powder swimming on the surface fails to the bottom on slightly stirring it. This method gives a very aromatic coffee, but one containing little extract.

Boiling, as is the custom in the East, yields excellent coffee. The powder is put on the cold water, which is allowed merely to boil up a few seconds. The fine particles of coffee are drunk with the beverage. If boiled long, the aromatic parts are volatilized, and the coffee is then rich in extract, but poor in aroma.

As the best method, I adopt the following, which is a union with the second and third: The usual quantities both of coffee and water are to be retained; a tin measure containing half an ounce of green berries, when filled with roasted ones, is generally sufficient for two small cups or coffee of moderate strength, or for, so called, large breakfast cup (one pound of green berries, equal to 16 ounces, yielding after roasting 24 tin measures [of one half ounce] or small cups of coffee).

With three-fourths of the coffee to be employed after being ground, the water is made to boil for ten or fifteen minutes. The one-quarter of the coffee which has been kept back is then put in and the vessel immediately withdrawn from the fire, covered over, and allowed to stand for five or six minutes. In order that the powder on the surface may fall to the bottom, it is stirred round; the deposit takes place, and the coffee poured off, is ready for use. In order to separate the dregs more completely, the coffee may be passed through a clean cloth; but generally this is not necessary, and often prejudicial to the pure flavor of the beverage.

The first boiling gives the strength, the second adds the flavor. The water does not dissolve of the aromatic substances more than the fourth part contained in the roasted coffee.

The beverage when ready ought to be of a brown black color; untransparent it always is, and what like chocolate is thinned with water; and if this want of clearness in coffee so prepared does not come from the fine grounds, but from peculiar fat resembling butter, about twelve per cent. of which the berries contain, and which, if over-roasted, is partly destroyed, or in the other methods of making coffee, more in the hull of the vesicular parts of the berries native in the "grounds," and is lost.

To judge as favorably of my coffee as I do myself, its taste is not to be compared with that of ordinary beverage, but rather the good effects might be taken into consideration which coffee has on the organism. Many persons, who connect the idea of strength or concentration with a dark or black color, fancy my coffee to be thin and weak, but those are inclined more favorably directly I gave it a dark color by means of burnt sugar, or by adding some substitute.

The real flavor of coffee is so little known to most persons, that many who drank my coffee the first time doubted of its goodness, because it tasted of the berries. A coffee, however, which has not the flavor of the berry is no coffee, but an artificial beverage, for which many other things may be substituted at pleasure, since it comes that if the decoction made from roasted chicory, carrots or beetroot, the slightest quantity of coffee be added, few persons detect the difference. This accounts for the great diffusion of each substitute. A dark mixture, with unpronounced taste, most people fancy to be coffee. For tea there are no substitutes, because everybody knows what real tea is like.

Coffee-mills have very generally been attributed to coffee, and for this reason it is avoided by many people; however, those leading qualities belonging to the volatile products called forth the destruction of the soluble parts of the berries in the process of roasting. Coffee pressed in my manner is not heating, and I have found that it may be taken after dinner without disturbing the digestion, and even accelerating it, with me at least, always taking its place after the enjoyment of strongly-roasted coffee.

For special cases, such as for nervous and sick persons, where it is impossible to be burdened with the necessary nourishment, for weak, lingering coffee may be carried in a powdered state, and its aromatic properties preserved by the following process: One pound of the roasted berries are reduced to powder and immediately wetted with a syrup of sugar, obtained by dissolving one ounce of sugar and two ounces of water, and letting them stand a few minutes. On the powder is thoroughly wetted with the syrup, two ounces of finely powdered sugar are added, mixed well with it, and it is then spread out in the air to dry. The sugar locks up the volatile parts of the coffee, so that it is dry they cannot escape. If coffee is now to be made, cold water is to be poured over a certain quantity of the powder and make it boil. Ground coffee prepared in this way, and which lay exposed to the air for one month, yielded, on being boiled, as good a beverage as one made of freshly-roasted berries.

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2. Solo—"The Tear," (Gumbert.) Mr. Applebaum.
3. Solo and Duett, with Chorus—"O cor Amoris Victima," (Lambiliotte) Mrs. Scully and Miss Mooney.
4. Duette—"O Salutaris." Messrs. Abel and Clargo.
5. Solo—Regina Coeli.....Mrs. Cote.
6. Trio and Chorus—"O Gloriosa Virginum," from Hayden's Creation. Miss Reinhart, Messrs. Wade and Breed.
7. Solo Basso—Mr. Roedelheim.
8. Solo—"Virgo Maria," (Roedel.) Miss Sue Bock.
9. Duett and Chorus. "Gaude Vergo." Messrs. Clargo and Koch.
10. Chorus from the Magic Flute. By the German Choral Society.

PART SECOND.
1. Chorus and Duett. "Laudate Ion." Mrs. Barrand Miss Mooney.
2. Quartett. "Magnefleat." (Novello.) Miss Castgrave, Miss Lou Bregelman, Messrs. Wade and Kuhn.
3. Solo. "O Salutaris." (Tech.) Mr. Haushawout.
4. Solo. "Ave Maria." (Mercy.) Mrs. Scully.
5. Solo—"He was Despised" from the Messiah. Miss Mooney.
6. Solo and Chorus. "Jubilate Deo." (Deabelli.) Miss Sue Bock and Chorus.
7. Quartette. "Gaudeamus." (Deabelli.) Mrs. Scully, Messrs. Wade, Kuhn, Jones and Breed.
8. Solo. "Virgo Prudentissima." (Wlaska.) Miss Reinhart.
9. Duett. "Ave Maria." (Wamelink.) Mssrs. Applebaum and Orr.
10. Solo. (Vincent Wallace.) Miss Lou Bregelman.
11. Grand Chorus. (Medfessel.) By the German Choral Society.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets ONE DOLLAR. feb 6-3t

GRAND MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE
VIGILANT STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO.,
AT
CITY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7.

RULES, REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMME.

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Tickets—$5 00, admitting Gentleman (for the Gallery) admitting one Gentleman and two Ladies, $3 00; extra Lady, $2 00.

Rule 2. No person will be permitted to participate in the dance unless in Mask or Domino.

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5. The Managers take pleasure in assuring their friends, that as Dancing will be limited in number, no apprehension need be entertained of any inconvenience resulting from a crowd.

PROGRAMME.

The Grand Carnival Parade will take place at 9 o'clock precisely.

The Committee of Arrangements announce that all Masks will be removed at 12 o'clock.

Music in charge of Prof. CLEAS, of the Great Western Light Guard Band, Leader.

Tickets to be procured of any of the members of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company.

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THOMAS PENNEY,
Administrator.
ja26 ltw6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration upon the estate of HENRY CARLE, late of Ross township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to
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FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.
A Great American Discovery

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R. J. Hunstock & Co.,	do	do
R. E. S

The Daily Commercial

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FOR 1866.

The Size and Standing of the Commercial.

The COMMERCIAL is the largest paper in the State, having been twice enlarged within the last eighteen months. No paper in the State gives so much, and there are few in the country that give an equal amount of reading matter. In this respect, and for its general character and tone, it ranks among the leading journals of the country.

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Although but just entering on its third year, the COMMERCIAL has already an unequalled circulation and influence throughout a wide and constantly extending district of country, embracing Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, while throughout all the West, and in the Eastern cities, its circulation is by no means inconsiderable and rapidly growing.

Character and Aims of the Commercial

Not strictly partisan, nor devoted to any peculiar ideas, the COMMERCIAL goes before the public on its merits, asking only just so much favor and patronage as it deserves, and its success can be said to be little less than extraordinary. Although in the future, as in the past, the COMMERCIAL will, in a special manner, be devoted to the interests of Pittsburgh, it will contribute to a Pennsylvania and Union paper, promoting the interests of labor, intelligence, and public and private virtue with whatever influence it can command or power it can exert. Rising above mere party aims and influences, chained to no one idea, the organ of no sect or party, but believing in Freedom and Progress, and devoted only to truth, the COMMERCIAL will treat all public questions and express its views of public men in an independent and liberal spirit. To the present National Administration and the Union cause it will give a hearty though not servile support.

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Few journals in the country spend so much money in obtaining the latest and most reliable intelligence, as the COMMERCIAL. In the single item of telegraphing alone it paid during the last year, on an average about ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A MONTH—or more in one month, probably, than was paid by any other Pittsburgh paper for the entire year.

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We have also at the principal seats of interest, special correspondents, keeping a watchful eye on whatever is of interest or value to the public. No paper in the State has a staff of correspondents the same, and it gives us pleasure to be able to say that we are continually adding to the number writers of experience and ability.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

By common consent, the COMMERCIAL is the standard journal of the country with Petroleum dealers and operators everywhere. In this respect it has no competitor, and the facilities for obtaining this kind of information we are constantly extending.

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Through a Special Dispatch Bureau, maintained at a large expense, our Washington reports are as full and reliable as any, and are in no respect excelled by those of even the Metropolitan press. At this hour of great questions, these facilities are necessary to supply the demand of the public for news from the National Capitol.

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The Daily Reports of the COMMERCIAL of the Pittsburgh, all the leading Domestic and Foreign Markets, are prepared by competent and experienced Reporters, and their wide-spread popularity attest their value. The amount of matter in this Department of the COMMERCIAL alone, frequently exceeds the entire reading pages of some of our cotemporaries.

The Financial Department.

This Department is in the hands of a gentleman of experience and acknowledged ability, and his reports have at all times a special value.

The Local Department.

This Department of the COMMERCIAL is not excelled. To test the truth of this, take the local page of any of our neighbors, cut from it all that is not strictly local—letters from abroad and essays on abstract subjects, such as we classify properly on other pages, and exclude what no respectable paper should print—and then consider the residue with our local page, which does not belie its name.

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL NEWS

With a corps of writers of acknowledged ability and experience, these departments of the COMMERCIAL compare favorably with the leading journals of the country—and we have only to say that nothing will be omitted that is necessary to maintain for our paper in these and all other respects this standing.

In short, in every department, and as a whole, the COMMERCIAL is a

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Whatever is offensive to a cultivated moral taste is scrupulously excluded from its columns, and our constant aim is to publish nothing that does not serve some valuable purpose. A peculiar feature of the COMMERCIAL is

"THE PULPIT,"

In which Department is given, every Saturday, a sermon furnished expressly for it.

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The weekly issue of the COMMERCIAL is not surpassed, either in the amount or kind of matter given. It is made up expressly for the country reader,—it is filled with choice reading, the news, the market reports, general intelligence, Poetry, besides

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Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Cannunion Sets, Wine Sets, Plated Urns, Nickel Silver, Plated Mugs, Butter Dishes, Fruit Baskets, Butter Knives, Plated Cups, Plated Ladles, Plated Knives, Plated Forks, Plated Nut Picks, Plated Nut Crackers, Plated Call Bells, Plated Tea Trays, Plated Spoons, &c.

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If you want all the News you must have

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

Our bank stocks appear to be the favorite investments among the local securities, and when any shares come on the market for sale they are eagerly purchased. Other local stocks evince but little activity. The cheap railway stocks are quiet. Allegheny Valley was particularly weak to-day, and all orders in the hands of our brokers to purchase it have been withdrawn, or very materially modified. The highest bid we heard was 23¾ a share—quite a letting down from 35. Indeed we have good reason for believing that there never were any substantial grounds for the advance in this stock. The presumption is that there was a "bull" ring formed among several of the large holders to get the stock up to about 12 and 15, and then let themselves out at a big profit. The late fire, however, will spoil their calculations very materially.

In oil stocks there is little or no movement except in Columbia, which is gradually being absorbed by our own community, the Eastern holders, preferring to have their means in the more active stocks in their own market, are selling out.

—The New York Petroleum Stock market was very dull to-day, and prices slightly lower. United States is down to 17 90; Bennehoff, 18½; Pit Hole, 8¾. In Philadelphia the same depression exists; Dalzell, 13½; Maple Shade, 4¾; Sugar Creek, 4¾; Ocean, 15¾.

—An improvement in the price of oil would occasion a corresponding rise in stocks, and such advorable change may be expected any day. The low priced producing stocks are being quietly bought up under the expectation that when advance in Oil occurs, they will rise rapidly. Crude, as it suffered so severely by the fire, has well nigh recovered from the loss. Two of her wells are producing each about seventy-five barrels a day, and arrangements are under way to start the third one. The company have purchased a large engine capable of pumping the whole three wells which will reduce the working expenses a thousand dollars a year, and there is such a volume of gas constantly issuing from the wells, that it has been turned to a good purpose by being substituted for coal. It works admirably, dispensing with coal almost entirely, which was heretofore one of the principal items of expense—selling at the wells for sixty cents a bushel.

—On 'Change to-day the attendance was greater than any time during the past week. New tables are being added, and transactions will be on a somewhat larger degree of importance. It will soon be a matter of surprise that Pittsburgh has been so long without these daily meetings, and it is evident they cannot be discontinued without effecting unfavorably the commercial interests of our city.

—The application of the Kittanning Bank of Pennsylvania, to come in under the National Banking law, has finally been acted upon by the House Committee on Banking, upon the ground that there is already too many banking institutions.

—The following sales took place at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms on Tuesday evening, February 6:—

A lot and buildings corner of Fourth and Ferry streets, fronting 23 5-12 feet on Fourth and extending along Ferry street 60 5-12 feet; sold for $6,300. Terms, one-half cash and balance in one year.

20 shares United States National Bank..... $90 75
10 do. National Bank of Commerce..... 103 00
1 do. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R.R.. 86 00
50 do. Allegheny Valley RR..... 2 25
100 do. Pittsburgh & Steubenville RR..... 1 00

—The dry goods imports at the port of New York continue large, and are going into bondfreely. For seven months, ending January 31, 1864, 1865 and 1866, the totals have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Total	$36,156,361	$11,000,790	$64,352,962

Showing an increase of $53,345,172 as against last season.

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Total	$9,747,135	$15,385,334	$12,912,340
Add ent. cons'n	36,156,361	11,000,790	64,352,962
Total thrown on the market	46,127,496	$26,373,154	$77,276,347

The warehouse movement has been as follows:

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Total	$8,902,940	$16,572,618	$18,797,107

The revenue in the month of January, for the last seven years, compares as follows:

1860	$11,770,000
1864	$4,184,174
1861	10,956,857
1865	2,350,630
1862	5,257,000
1866	13,709,091
1863	5,69,181

—We understand that the falling off in railway freights has already been sufficient to create a more active competition for business to and from points reached by some of the trunk lines, and at the same time to reduce the rates of freight. It is fair to calculate, therefore, that as the pressure of business slacken, still greater inducements will be offered by the lines of railway and steamboats for the trade of the spring, and the business of railways is likely to decrease not only from this reduced cause, but from the fact that the diminished rate paid for its transaction. Thus railways will probably be placed against both declining business and declining rates during the present year. Materials, such as iron, coal, &c., which enter largely into railway expenses, are lower during a large part of 1866 than at the present time, and lab or cannot be much lower, although some saving may be made in that item. The chances are that net earnings will suffer nearly as much of a decrease as that which occurs in the gross business, or at least in the same ratio or percentage. Speculators consider these calculations as made to depress the market value of railway shares, but they are based upon existing facts, and upon the idea that trade will follow its natural laws. If we are satisfactory to them to argue that by the closing of the Mississippi and Red River, an important business would be thrown over the lines of railway connecting the West with the Atlantic seaboard. I see that they were deriving a very profitable business from government transportation of troops, military supplies and munitions of war; but when these sources of business are withdrawn, is there any reason to adopt the probability of loss from the diversion or cessation of these items? Such a loss would be a most admitted gain. Reduced to common sense the problem is this: If the railways gained business by the closing of the Mississippi and Red River, will they lose it by the opening of that river and by the cessation of Government patronage?—Y. T. Tribune.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Saint Nicholas, 4; Maple Shade, 4¼; Curtin, 2; Dalzell, 13½; Gold well, 1; McClintock, 2; Keystone, 16; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, ¾; Corn Planter, 1; Sugar Creek, 4¾; Reliance, 1¾; Commonwealth, 1¾; Quaker City, 1¾; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, ¾; Ocean, 15¾; Mahanoy, 6¾.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL BASKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866.

Trade was not very active yesterday. Dealers manifested but little disposition to operate to any extent beyond the local trade. The leading articles appear depressed—a wide difference existing between the views of buyers and sellers. The former were asking for larger concessions than the latter were willing to submit to. The weather continues to moderate. Our rivers are on to low water mark, navigation to all points being suspended. We have a number of boats that have the principal portion of their cargo on board, waiting for a rise. The 'Change was well attended, and the interest is increasing. Flour—The demand is improving. The sales were larger, but prices have undergone no change. The receipts are also ample supply. Ashes—The market was very firm, with a larger demand. The stock on the market is not large. Seeds—There is a demand for certain descriptions—one dealer at Allisheld has recently bought of Flax. Let him be accommodated by all means. Grain—Generally speaking, the market was dull. The sales were made on a limited scale, merely to supply the wants of the home market. Prices were nominal. Below will be found the sales made under call for notice:

SHEET PRINTS—We note sales of 174 at $1 20 each.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has exhibited more activity. Peaches—Sales of 30 sacks at 20@25c. Apples—Sales of 20 sacks assorted at 14@16c per lb.

BUTTER—The market has improved with light receipts; we note sales of 16 packages at 30@33c, and 4 do at 36c.

SORGHUM MOLASSES—We note sales of 30 bbls at 70@80c per gallon. The demand is improving.

POTATOES—Continue to be one of the leading articles, the daily sales being large; sales of 250 bushels peachblows, from store, at $1 10@1 25; sales of 1 car loads, at depot, at $1 12@1 15; sales of 70 bbls do at $2 50.

RAGS—There was a good demand for this article, and prices have been uniform for some time. The principal sales were to the interior of the Virginal dealers. Among the sales were: Sugar Cured Hams—Sales of 1,000 pieces at 24½c. Shoulders—Sales of 2,500 lbs at 16c. Sides—Sales of 1,500 lbs at 20c. Sales of 1,500 lbs ribbed at 18c.

LARD—No much doing. Sales of city leaf at 17@18c, and country at 15@16c as per quality.

LARD OIL—There is not much inquiry for this article at present; sales of 45 barrels No 1 at at $5@5 90 per gallon.

FLOUR—We continue to notice a fair trade demand for this article at previous prices. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. The largest inquiry is for the better qualities. The store rates were: Extra Family, White wheat, 20 bbls, Indiana, $10 25@10 50; Spring wheat do, 178 barrels at $8 25@9 40 per barrel. There was no export demand.

GRAIN—The market was not very active; transactions were limited. Wheat—Car load of Spring was disposed of on private terms; sales 1 do red at Elevator at $1 36. Sales Michigan white made at $1 40@1 45. Sales 2 do Michigan white made at $1 42@1 45. Rye—Sales of 2 do at 90c. Corn—Sales of 875 bushels at depot at 65c; 250 do from store at 67c. Corn—Sales of car at 65@67c.

ASHES—Market firm. Sales of 5 tons pearls from store, at 12c.

OATS—Firm; sales of 350 pbls at 12c.

BRANS—Sales of 10 barrels small white at $2 25 per bushel.

BEANS—Sales of 10 barrels small white at $2 25@2 30. Oats—Sales of 875 bushels at depot at 45c; 250 do from store at 47c. Corn—Sales of car at 65@67c.

ASHES—Market firm; sales of 5 tons pearls from store, at 12c.

LEAD—Firm; sales of 300 pigs at 12c.

WHITE FISH—Sales of 10 barrels small white at $2 25 per bushel.

HONEY—Sales of 4 barrels pearl at 4c.

WHITE FISH—Sales of 10 half barrels at $10 00; sales of 5 barrels No. 2 at $8 00.

FEED—Sales 1 car common seconds at $1 15 per cwt.

HAY—Market steady; sales 10 loads at the scales at $18 00@18 00 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—Market inactive; sales of 8 barrels at $14 50.

BOOTS—Prices were irregular; sales 2 bbls packed at 25c; 1 bbl fresh at 31c.

HIDES—Sales of western at 70c; New York at 60@65c.

MALT—Sales of spring at $1 35; fall, $1 50.

CHEESE—Market steady and sales were regular; Goshen at 22@23c; Hamburg, 21c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866.

The oil market was not very active. The sales were on a limited scale. The principal business now is in crude for future delivery. The supply in the market is light. Prices have been uniform for some time for bulk oil, refined, Spermaceti, Lard, the same figures for ordinary descriptions, and 25c per gallon packages included. When the river opens the oil men will have a busy time, as upwards of 30,000 barrels have been dispatched, subject to shut contingency. The crude market may be set down as firm at the figures named. The prices of oil at the wells remain steady and unchanged. Refined oil was dull; buyers appeared inclined to take but a few cars or lots, and the transactions in bonded either for present or future delivery. Free oil was offered at 63c, a decline. This would be equal to 62c, for bonded. Lubricating oils were steady but prices were unchanged.

CRUDE OIL—The ruling figures at present are 20c for bulk, and without packages, or 25c, barrels included. Sales of 50 bbls bulk, May delivery, at the wells above the city, at 20c. Sales of 270 bbls, on the spot, at 22c, barrels included. Other parcels were disposed of at the same range of prices. Stocks nearly exhausted.

LUBRICATING OILS—We note the following sales of Eureka, viz: 25 bbls "A" at at $1 25; 25 bbls "B," 75c; 25 bbls "C" 50c. Excelsior, B. Brewer, 6 bpr, at $1 75@2 00.

TAR—Was steady. Prices were unchanged.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market—Review for the Month of January.

There was a general awakening of the tobacco trade. The opening prices of the month were very stiff and became so urgent that sales were made at a reduction of both light and heavy, at an advance on such kinds of 50@75c per 100 lbs over the 1st of January quotations. The receipts of new crop have been large. Samplings of new crop do not yet improve much, but continue to compare favorably with the large crop of 1864, except in respect to color. In this point alone is the new superior to the old. A large portion of receipts are composed of thin, worm-eaten tobacco, much mixed with green, and badly housed-burned, showing no improvement in these respects over earlier receipts. New cutting leaf has been offered in moderate quantity, and has been in active demand by redryers at good figures; medium leaf of such description selling at 15@20c, and good to fine, 22@33c. In some instances as high as 36@43c has been paid for extra fine. All of the yet offered partakes of the general characteristic of the crop, in being thin and much of it pitiless from worm-holes, house-burned, &c., is generally fine. Old cutting and manufacturing leaf of desirable quality has been in steady demand, but not in very small supply, as, indeed, are useful styles of every description. Small lots of clarksville shipping leaf have presented themselves in steady demand at full prices, say 22@c for average fine. We quote as follows, the prices running on the 1st of February:

	Light.	Heavy.
Lugs, common	$ 4 25@ 5 00	$ 5 00@ 6 00
Lugs, good	6 00@ 7 00	8 50@10 00
Common leaf	10 00@11 00	13 00@15 00
Medium leaf	12 00@17 00	16 00@20 00
Good leaf	18 00@20 00	21 00@25 00
Fine to selections	22 00@25 00	22 00@25 00
Cutting leaf, good to fine	25 00	33 00
Manufg wrappers medium	25 00	30 00
do do do fine	none	none

	Hhds.
Stock on hand 1st January	8,096
Receipts since, including local	1,613
	9,709
Deliveries for January	2,295
Stock in warehouse 1st February	7,443
Actual receipts from the country in January	2,734
Sales and resales in January	2,295

The sales and resales since 1st November to date foot up 6,677 hhds, while the actual receipts for same period are only 2,811 hhd.

Hog Slaughter at New Albany.

The slaughtering season ceased on Saturday. The total number killed this season was 8,090. The number last season was 10,585, showing a falling off of the present season compared with last of 2,545 head. The average weight of the Hogs killed the present season, however, was not less than ten per cent. heavier than last.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, February 6.

STOCKS.

The *Commercial* says: Dullness and weakness still predominate in the stock market. Speculation is quiet, notwithstanding the extreme abundance of money.

GOVERNMENTS

Are less active; five-twenties are firmer, but 7-30's are less in demand, and for the moment weak.

The *Express* says: At the Stock Exchange a strong attack was made on Reading, which was the feature of the session. There were 5 000 shares sold on seller's option, chiefly at 90, and 4,000 for cash at about ¼ above this figure. This had a depressing influence upon the whole list, and lower prices were made. After call the market was heavy and drooping, but rallied a little before the one o'clock session. The market was steady at the second board, and rather better in some respects. At the last board, the market was all very heavy and lower. The transactions were large in some instances, exceeding 10,000 shares on Reading and 5,000 on Pittsburgh.

The following were the closing prices: Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 24@24¼; New York Central, 87½@88; Erie, 76½@77; Hudson, 99¾@100; Reading, 87½@88; Michigan Southern, 86½@86¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 78½@79; Rock Island, 98½@98¾; Northwestern, 26¼@26¾; do preferred, 53½@53¾; Mariposa, 11@11¼; do preferred, 19@19¾.

The stock market was stronger after the last board; Erie sold at 76½; Pittsburgh, 79½; Reading, 87¾; and Southwestern 90¾.

MONEY.

The money market continued easy, and there is no change to notice.

GOLD.

Market firmer towards the close, and left off at 139¼, regular, and 139½, seller three; cash gold is very scarce this afternoon, and ½ per cent. was paid for the use of $50,000 over night.

There was quite a break in the Exchange market to-day, and prime bankers bills sold at 107¾@107¾. Our company have purchased a large engine capable of pumping the whole three wells which will reduce the working expenses a thousand dollars a year.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse were as follows: 23 hhds, viz: 12 hhds Maryland—1st at 8@8 75, 2 at 10@10 50, 2 at 7 50@7 75, 1 at 10, 2 at 11 25, 1 at 7, 2 at 10, 1 at 10 25, 2 at 7 75@10 50, 1st at 17@17 25, 1 at 22 50, 1 at 24, 1 at 36 25, 1 at 46 25, 1 at 48 25; 11 hhds Missouri—1 at $7 50, 2 at 4 50@4 75, 1 at 4, 3 at 4 25, 1 at 12 75, 1 at 14 25. Receipts moderate.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse were as follows: 23 hhds, viz: 14 hhds Missouri—1st at 4@4 50, 2 at 5 50@5 75, 1 at 7, 1 at 8 75, 1 at 10, 2 at 8@8 25, 2 at 9 25, 2 at 10@10 50, 1 at 15 25, 1 at 16, 1 at 18, 1 at 36; 9 hhds Maryland—1 at 3½@3 60, 1 at 6, 5 at 13 25, 2 at 14, 1 at 19, 1 at 20.

Chicago Cattle Market.

The general market ending Saturday, February 3d, has exhibited no decided change. In the beginning of the week the market was quiet, but prices for all grades of stock, except inferior, were firm at the closing range of the previous week. On Tuesday there were 6,000 head in the sale yards, and, with favorable weather and a large number of buyers, many sales were made, amounting to 1,146 head, 312 of which were good prime steers, taken by shippers at $6 00@6 75. 262 head good fat cows and rough fat steers were taken by packers at $4 50@5 50, and at the same rates 382 head of the best Illinois corn fed heifers, 1 to 3 years old, were sold to Pittsburgh. On Thursday there were 4,164 head received, and 2,000 head were disposed of, mostly to buyers from the same cities as before. The previous, at $7 00@7 62 for prime to choice stall fed beeves. Some sales were made at $5 50@6 75 for fair to really good steers and cows. The receipts of hogs for the week were sold at the current rates of Thursday, except on choice corn fed which emphasize 10c per hundred. Sheep and quotations nominal at $7 00@7 62½. Saturday the market ruled steady at about the range of prices as on Friday.

The total receipts of cattle from January 1st to February 30 were 22,310, and the number shipped 19 030. During the year 1865 there were received 235,671 head of cattle, and shipped 220,120. During the month of January, 1865, there were received 18,310 head, showing an increase in favor of January, 1866, of 4,991 head.

Louisville Cattle Market.

The Cattle market commenced moderately dull. During the fore part of the week the supply was not large, but prices declined fully 25c per hundred on all qualities, but received somewhat toward the close of the week, owing to the small number offering.

Prices ranged from 5½ to 6½c for the best quality of butchers' stuff; 4¾@5c for fair to good, and 3¾@4½c for common to rough. Good heavy shipping cattle sold at 6@6½c gross weight. A few extra brought 7c.

Chicago Hog Market.

The receipts of hogs for the week ending February 3d, were 44,000, to which must be added 4,000 head of dressed, making the total receipts 79,776 head. During the month of January, 1866, there were received 187,034 against 58,448, the number received in January, 1865. Sales of hogs were made on saturday at prices ranging from $6 90 to $7 25 for light stock; to $7 30 for common, and from $7 30 to $8 75 for inferior mixed lots to choice grass cure hogs. Many of the dealers in the yards asserted that the higher prices paid on Saturday are only temporary, owing to the large receipts during the week. The sales of Saturday amounted to 6,821 head, leaving 8,884 head in the pens.

Louisville Hog Market.

The packing season is about closed, Messrs. Owsley & Co. being the last to suspend operations. The killed during the week ending Saturday, February 3d, were 59 hogs. The hog slaughtering business at this point, New Albany and Jeffersonville, show a total of 91,553. The sales of hogs, the past week, were for the corresponding week being hardly equal to the demands of the butchers. Prices ranged from $6 00@6 90 gross, and $10 75@11 00 net.

Cincinnati Hog Market.

The total number of hogs reported to the Chamber of Commerce up to Saturday noon was 7,566; same time last week, 14,566; total for the season, 375,966; total number last year, 356,000. There was a stagnant market on Saturday, as packers would not purchase to hold over Sunday. Holders were asking $12 00 for next week's delivery, but $11 50@11 75 were the best offers made. The packing season is evidently drawing very near its close.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Money steady at 5@6 per cent. for call loans. Sterling Exchange dull at 109¾@109¾, declining to 12⅝, and closing at 12⅝. Government stocks without decided change. Foreign to Liverpool quiet and firm. Stocks heavy. United States 6's, 5-20 coupons, 105½. Treasury Notes, 7-30's, first series, 106; do second series, 99. do third series, 99. United States 1-year certificates, new issue, 98¾. Compound interest 6's, 1880, 99½; Missouri 6's, 78½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 24½; New York Central, 87½; Erie, 77½; Hudson, 99½; Reading, 87¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Pittsburgh, 79; Northwestern preferred, 53½; Toledo, 79; Rock Island, 99; Fort Wayne, 84¼; Chicago and Alton, 113½.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,500 bales middling at 47@48c; sales of three days, 5,300 bales. Sugar, 14½@15½c. New York checks par, sterling, 60@61 days. Freights dull. Tonnage plentiful in New York.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Central, 29¾; Copper Falls, 26½; Franklin, 30; Hancock, 14½; Isle Royal, 14; Minnesota, 16½; Quincy, 85; Bay State, 8¾; Boston Waterpower, 23½.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

February 5.—The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Meldrum's warehouse were as follows: 23 hhds, viz: 12 hhds Virginia—1st at 8@8 75, 4 at 10@10 50, 2 at 7 50@7 75, 1 at 10, 2 at 11 25, 1 at 7, 2 at 10, 1 at 10 25, 2 at 7 75@10 50, 1st at 17@17 25, 1 at 22 50, 1 at 24, 1 at 36 25, 1 at 46 25, 1 at 48 25; 11 hhds Missouri—1 at $7 50, 2 at 4 50@4 75, 1 at 4, 3 at 4 25, 1 at 12 75, 1 at 14 25. Receipts moderate.

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